INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 1361 — Washington, D. C. — November 3, 1951

Effective Date of CPR 22 Slated To Be Dec. 17

December 17 has been selected as the date on which CPR 22 will be made effective, according to reliable reports from OPS. At the same time, the Capehart formula will be implemented.

According to reports, OPS is putting the finishing touches on three basic regulations, scheduled for signature by Price Stabilizer DiSalle on November 9, for issuance next weekend. The three regulations are:

(1) A supplementary regulation to CPR 22 providing an automatic formula for calculating overhead and direct cost increases up to July 26, 1951; (2) a broad, general overriding regulation setting up procedure for applicants for Capehart price relief; and (3) a special GOR for manufacturers who grossed $250,000 or less in their last fiscal year, providing a simpler formula for determining Capehart price relief.

The effective date of CPR 22 was "indefinitely" postponed on August 9 (see INFORMATION LETTER of August 11, page 293). The text of the Capehart amendment to the Defense Production Act was published in the INFORMATION LETTER of August 4, page 286.

Family Farm Policy Review

A provisional report and recommendations of the Family Farm Policy Subcommittee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture states the objectives of a number of agencies within the USDA and outlines their suggestions for emphasis or expansion of work.

Entitled *Family Farm Policy Review*, the 121-page mimeographed report is the result of an assignment by the Secretary of Agriculture "to conduct a comprehensive policy review of how well our farm programs are serving family farmers of our nation, and how they can be improved to better protect and preserve the traditional American pattern of family farming."

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N.C.A. Steering Committee For OPS Operations

The newly-created N.C.A. Steering Committee for OPS Operations, a subcommittee of the War Mobilization Committee, met at Association headquarters October 29-30 to delineate its functions and to outline its program of activity. The Committee was appointed this week by Chairman Howard T. Cumming.

The principal function of the Steering Committee is to serve as a clearing house for canners on problems which they have with respect to operation of OPS regulations. The Steering Committee will function as a policy committee and will be a sounding board for canners concerning their OPS problems. The Committee will appoint "commodity task groups" from time to time whenever it considers it necessary to study commodity problems and to recommend appropriate changes in existing regulations.

The Steering Committee is headed by Louis Ratzesberger, Jr., of the Illinois Canning Co., Hoopeston, Ill., as chairman. Howard T. Cumming, Curtice Brothers Co., Rochester, N. Y., Chairman of the over-all War Mobilization Committee, is an ex officio member, and other members of the Steering Committee are:

Milton E. Brooding (W. H. Carr, alternate), California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.; A. Edward Brown, Michigan Fruit Canners, Inc., Benton Harbor, Mich.; E. E. Burns, Alton Canning Co., Inc., Alton, N. Y.; E. A. Meyer, Richmond-Chase Co., San Jose, Calif.; James M. Shriver, The B. F. Shriver Co., Westminster, Md.; Alfred Stokely, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.; and A. O. Verbeke (A. J. Hoefer, alternate), Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Howard L. Stier, Director of the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, has been assigned staff responsibility as secretary to the Steering Committee. He will assist the Committee with statistical and economic information. Charles R. Carry will continue to carry out his responsibility in interpreta-

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Certificates of Necessity

Companies that begin construction of new industrial facilities before January 1, 1952, will be permitted to apply for rapid tax amortization without having obtained prior approval of the projects, it was announced October 30 by the Defense Production Administration.

DPA said it is postponing until January 1, 1952, its recently-announced proposal to adopt a system of pre-certification as a requirement for issuance of necessity certificates for rapid tax amortization on new plant construction started after November 1 (see INFORMATION LETTER of October 27, page 370). Applications now may be submitted within six months after construction is started.

Study of Amortization

A Committee on Tax Amortization and Negotiated Contracts is studying the effect of rapid tax amortization on negotiated military contracts. The question before the committee is to what extent, if any, the rapid tax amortization granted under certificates of necessity should be allowed in place of normal depreciation in computing allowable costs for purposes of renegotiation.

The committee was created by Manly Fleischmann, Defense Production Administrator, to provide recommendations for "general policy guidance."

STATISTICS

Canned Fruit and Vegetable Stocks and Shipments

Reports on canners' stocks and shipments of canned RSP cherries, asparagus, and peas have been compiled by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, and detailed reports have been mailed to all canners packing these products.

RSP Cherry Stocks and Shipments

	1950-51	1951-52
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, July 1	30,332	29,050
Pack	5,022,951	4,672,041
Total supply	5,053,283	4,701,991
Stocks, Oct. 1	2,340,719	2,168,081
Shipments, July 1 to Oct. 1	2,712,564	2,533,910

Canned Asparagus Stocks and Shipments

	1950-51	1951-52
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, Mar. 1	308,850	505,379
Pack	4,650,692	4,969,054
Total supply	4,959,542	5,474,933
Stocks, Oct. 1	1,653,358	2,343,146
Shipments, Mar. 1 to Oct. 1	3,306,184	3,131,787

Canned Pea Stocks and Shipments

	1950-51	1951-52
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, June 1	2,141,400	1,110,782
Pack	32,725,536	37,837,387
Total supply	34,866,936	38,948,170
Stocks, Oct. 1	19,605,002	26,068,144
Shipments, June 1 to Oct. 1	15,261,934	12,880,026

The Fruit Situation—1952 Outlook

Consumer demand for fruit and fruit products is expected to be a little stronger in 1952 than in 1951, according to the 1952 outlook reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in *The Fruit Situation.*

Assuming average weather, the 1952 crop of deciduous fruits probably will be somewhat smaller than the 1951 crop, BAE said. Demand for these fruits for processing may not be quite as strong because of the prospect for larger carryover stocks of canned fruits from the near-record 1951-52 pack.

Outlook for Canned Fruits

The 1952-53 pack of commercially-canned fruits probably will be somewhat smaller than the large 1951-52 pack. This conclusion, BAE said rests upon the assumption of a smaller deciduous fruit crop in 1952 and increased stocks of canned fruits carried into the 1952-53 canning season. Not much change seems likely in the pack of canned fruit juices in 1952-53. Continued large shipments of canned pineapple and pineapple juice are expected from the territories.

Production of canned fruits in the continental United States in 1951-52 is expected to be from 5 to 10 percent above the large 1950-51 pack, BAE reported.

Outlook for Citrus Juices

The 1951-52 pack of canned fruit juices may not be quite as large as the 1950-51 pack, BAE said. Although output of canned orange juice may be about as large as in 1950-51, that of grapefruit juice may be smaller.

In the 1950-51 season, about 2.5 billion pounds of fruit juices were canned (single-strength basis), about one-fifth more than in 1949-50. These packs include hot-pack concentrated juice converted to a single-strength basis, but exclude frozen juice. The 1950-51 pack of canned citrus juices is estimated to be nearly 2 billion pounds, about one-fourth larger than the 1949-50 pack. The packs of each of the major kinds of juices—orange, grapefruit, and blended orange and grapefruit—were considerably larger than the respective 1949-50 packs. As usual, Florida citrus was the source of the major part of the canned juice pack.

Outlook for Frozen Fruits and Juices

A further increase in output of frozen fruits and fruit juices seems likely in 1952, according to the report. Although the pack of deciduous fruits probably will be about the same as in 1951, the pack of fruit juices is expected to be somewhat larger.

The 1951 pack of commercially-frozen fruits and fruit juices is expected to be about 6 percent larger than the 1950 pack. Fruits and berries comprise slightly more than half of the 1951 pack, citrus juices a little less than half. The pack of frozen citrus juices is expected to be at least a third larger. Orange juice comprises most of the citrus pack. In 1951, output of frozen concentrated lemonade also increased considerably, but that of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice dropped sharply.

1952-53 Production Outlook

Following is a summary of the 1952-53 outlook for production of fruits, assuming average weather:

Oranges — Production of oranges and tangerines in 1952-53 may increase slightly over 1951-52. Most of the increase probably will occur in Florida, where additional new plantings are coming into bearing and further increases in the bearing surface of older groves are indicated. Recovery of orange trees in Texas from the freeze damage of 1951 also would add to larger production in 1952-53.

Processing outlets took 60 percent of the Florida orange crop of 1950-51, compared with 57 percent of the 1949-50 crop. In California, processing took only 29 percent of the 1950-51 crop and 31 percent of the 1949-50 crop.

In Florida, packers' stocks of frozen orange juice on September 30, 1951, were about twice the stocks of a year earlier. Stocks of canned oranges and orange juice were also reported much larger.

Grapefruit—The 1952-53 grapefruit crop probably will be a little larger than the 1951-52 crop. Production in Florida, the main source of grapefruit in 1951-52, may increase further as a result of increased bearing capacity. In Texas, production probably will increase somewhat over the very light crop of 1951-52, but the crop is expected to be relatively small.

About 24.6 million boxes of grapefruit were processed in the 1950-51 season, 26 percent more than in 1949-50. This quantity is about 53 percent of the 1950-51 crop, nearly the same percentage as of the smaller 1949-50 crop.

In Florida, processing outlets took about 17.9 million boxes, or 54 percent, of the 1950-51 crop, compared with 13.5 million or 56 percent of the 1949-50 crop. About 298,000 boxes of Florida grapefruit were used for frozen concentrates in 1950-51, much less than the 1,862,000 boxes in 1949-50. In Florida, four times as much canned grapefruit juice was in the hands of packers on October 6, 1951, as at this time in 1950. Stocks of canned grapefruit sections were about twice as large.

Lemons—Production of lemons in California in 1952-53 probably will be about the same as the near-average crop that is in prospect for 1951-52. Bearing acreage of lemons in California has declined about 10 percent since 1948-49.

Apples—The 1952 crop of apples in commercial areas probably will be somewhat smaller than the above-average 1951 crop. Smaller production can be expected in many of the Central and Eastern states, where the crops in 1951 were above the 1940-49 average.

Consumer demand for apples in 1952 is expected to be slightly stronger than in 1951. Packers' stocks of canned apples and apple sauce at the beginning of the 1952-53 season probably will be smaller than at the beginning of 1951-52, resulting in somewhat stronger demand for apples for processing.

With stronger demand and a smaller apple crop in 1952, grower prices can be expected to average higher than prices for the 1951 crop.

Pears—The 1952 crop of pears probably will be about the same as in 1951. But production may be somewhat larger in Washington, where freezes in the winter and spring of 1951 reduced the crop this year.

Movement of pears to canneries has been heavy again this season, and the 1951 pack of canned pears may be near the large 1950 pack.

Plums and prunes—Production of plums in 1952 is likely to be moderately smaller than the large 1951 crop. Bearing acreage of plums in California, where about 95 percent of the commercial crop is grown, has trended slightly upward since 1942. Even so, it is doubtful that production in that state in 1952 will approach the 1951 crop.

Production of prunes in 1952 may be only slightly smaller than in 1951, with increases in the Pacific Northwest about offsetting decreases in California.

Demand for plums and prunes in 1952 is expected to be a little stronger than in 1951. With the smaller production that is in prospect for 1952, grower prices probably will be higher than in 1951, especially for fresh plums.

The 1951 crop of plums in California and Michigan was 101,800 tons, 23 percent larger than the 1950 crop. Production of prunes in Washington, Oregon and Idaho in 1951 totaled 95,500 tons (fresh weight), over twice the short 1950 crop.

Peaches—Production of peaches in 1952 may be a little larger than the near-average crop of 1951. Increases in production seem probable in the Central states and in the Pacific Northwest, where freezes reduced the 1951 crop. Such increases are likely to be partially offset by decreases in other areas, where the weather in 1951 was unusually favorable. Bearing acreage of peaches has trended upward in all areas for the past decade. This has been associated with a rising trend in total production. With somewhat larger production in 1952 and stronger demand, prices for the 1952 crop probably will be about the same as in 1951. Movement both to fresh markets and to processors was much heavier than in 1950.

Cherries—With average weather, the 1950 crop of sweet cherries is likely to be considerably larger than the below-average 1951 crop. Prices for the probable larger production in 1952 are likely to be somewhat lower than 1951 prices.

Production of sour cherries in 1952 probably will be smaller than in 1951. Most of the decrease will be in the Great Lakes area. Bearing acreage of sour cherries, like that of sweet, has trended upward over the past decade. Assuming a smaller crop in 1952, prices probably will be moderately higher than in 1951.

Despite the smaller crop of sweet cherries in 1951, the canned pack was about one-fifth larger than the medium-sized 1950 pack. But the canned pack of sour cherries was a little smaller. Stocks of frozen cherries in cold storage September 30, 1951, were nearly 80 million pounds, about 5 million larger than a year earlier.

Cranberries—Production of cranberries in 1952 is likely to be a little smaller than in 1951. Because of a rising trend in bearing acreage and favorable weather, production has trended sharply upward since 1946. It set a new record of 984,300 barrels in 1950, and dropped to 916,000 in 1951 mainly because of dry weather in New Jersey and cool weather in Wisconsin.

Demand for cranberries in 1952 probably will be slightly stronger than in 1951. If carryover stocks of cranberries at the beginning of the 1952-53 season are as small as at the beginning of the 1951-52 season and the 1952 crop is a little smaller, grower prices for the 1952 crop can be expected to average somewhat higher than prices in 1951.

Canned Meat Report

The quantity of meat canned and meat products processed under federal inspection during the four-week period September 2-29 has been reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry, USDA. However, this report represents only the supply of meat products canned during that period and available for civilian consumption. Total production, including quantities for defense agencies, was 90,919 thousand pounds.

Canned Meat and Meat Products Processed Under Federal Inspection

Sept. 2-Sept. 29, 1951

	3 lbs. & over	Under 3 lbs.	Total
	(in thousand pounds)		
Luncheon meat	12,444	4,638	17,082
Canned hams	6,872	323	7,195
Corned beef hash	322	4,854	5,176
Chili con carne	585	7,877	8,462
Vienna sausage	69	3,063	3,132
Frankfurters and weiners in brine	10	876	886
Deviled ham	.....	218	218
Other potted and deviled meat products	6	2,916	2,922
Tamales	84	1,918	2,002
Sliced dried beef	8	233	241
Liver products	.....	151	151
Meat stew	75	4,659	4,734
Spaghetti meat products	164	3,228	3,392
Tongue (except pickled)	43	172	215
Vinegar pickled products	1,069	1,663	2,732
Bulk sausage	.....	778	778
Hamburger	31	1,282	1,313
Soups	594	4,284	4,878
Sausage in oil	195	628	823
Tripe	9	291	300
Brains	.....	251	251
Bacon	20	74	94
All other products 20% or more meat	178	5,700	5,878
All other products less than 20% meat (except soup)	270	7,982	8,252
Total all products	23,048	58,059	81,107

Family Farm Policy Review

(Concluded from page 373)

The Policy Review Subcommittee is composed of representatives of every agency in USDA together with nongovernmental representatives from farm and church organizations, according to the report.

In a discussion of the work of the Production and Marketing Administration as it relates to operation of the state, county, and community committees, the report states that in order "to strengthen the family farm further, more direct service could be provided if additional administrative funds were authorized for expanding the use of local committeemen, particularly community committeemen."

In other cases, specified questions are asked. For example, in discussing marketing quotas, the report states:

"Should quotas be extended under the law to the non-basic storable commodities and to perishable commodities? Should quotas on perishable commodities be established on a quantity rather than on an acreage basis? If so, for which commodities? If quotas are extended to additional commodities, should minimums be established similar to those for certain of the basic commodities to protect the income of the smaller family farm?"

In connection with a discussion of the standardization, grading, and inspection of farm products, the review states that "new standards should be developed as rapidly as possible for a number of commodities and products not now covered."

In transmitting the report to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Under Secretary and chairman of the Family Farm Policy Review Subcommittee, C. J. McCormick, stated that it is "intended merely as a starting point for the widest possible consideration and discussion by farmers and farm groups throughout the nation."

"From such discussion," Mr. McCormick said, "we hope to evolve final recommendations reflecting the broadest possible cross section of the opinions and ideas of American farmers themselves. We believe such an appraisal will make a valuable and constructive contribution to the future guidance of the Department, and to the eventual formulation of improved national policies for the well-being of American agriculture."

Copies of *Family Farm Policy Review* may be obtained upon request to the Office of Information, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

MEETINGS

Campbell Speaks at Illinois

Speaking at the annual convention of the Illinois Canners Association, N.C.A. Secretary Carlos Campbell on November 2 pointed out that the housewife today can buy 70 percent more canned foods than she could have purchased with average weekly earnings during the prewar period, 1935-39.

"Wages have risen two and three-quarters times the prewar rate, while canned foods prices have advanced only about half that much," he said. "A lot of canned foods are today selling well below ceilings."

Mr. Campbell stated that canners, in keeping production attuned to demand, have performed a good public service in resisting the inflationary pressures that have advanced both prices and wages since 1939.

Copies of a press release highlighting these remarks by Mr. Campbell were sent by N.C.A. to 80 daily, 115 weekly, and 13 bi-weekly newspapers in Illinois and to 45 canning trade journals, and to the national newspaper wire services.

Forthcoming Meetings

November 5—Texas Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Casa de Palmas Hotel, McAllen

November 5-6—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, 50th Annual Convention, Hotel Ft. Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa

November 9—Ozark Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

November 12-13—Wisconsin Canners Association, 46th Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee

November 13-14—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Annual Meeting, New York City

November 15-16—Indiana Canners Association, Annual Convention, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick Springs

November 19-20—Pennsylvania Canners Association, Annual Convention, Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg

November 26-27—Michigan Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids

November 29-30—Tri-State Packers Association, 49th Annual Meeting, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia

December 4—Maine Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Falmouth Hotel, Portland

December 5—Minnesota Canners Association, Annual Convention, Hotel St. Paul, St. Paul

December 6-7—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., 66th Annual Convention, Hotel Statler, Buffalo

December 6-7—Georgia Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Hotel DeSoto, Savannah

December 11-12—Ohio Canners Association, Annual Convention, Deschler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus

January 3-4—Northwest Canners Association, Cutting and Technical Sessions, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

January 10-11—Canners League of California, Annual Sample Cutting, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco

January 14-18—Canadian Food Processors Association, Annual Convention, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, P. Q.

January 17-18—National Pickle Packers Association, Winter Meeting, Roosevelt Hotel, New York City

January 19-23—Annual Conventions of National Canners Association, National Food Brokers Association, and Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 21-23—National Preservers Association, Annual Meeting, Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 5-6—Minnesota Canners Association, 5th Annual Canners' and Fieldmen's Short Course, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis

February 14-15—Ozark Canners Association, 44th Annual Convention, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

March 6-7—Utah Canners Association, 40th Annual Convention, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City

March 13-14—Northwest Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Gearhart Hotel, Gearhart, Ore.

March 17-18—Canners League of California, Annual Directors Conference, Santa Barbara

March 19-21—Tri-State Packers Association, Spring Meeting and Canners School, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

PERSONNEL

G. O. Myers Joins Comstock

Comstock Canning Corp., Newark, N. Y., announces that George O. Myers joined the firm on November 1 as vice president in charge of production and research. He succeeds W. J. Biehl, who resigned to take over the presidency of the International Milk Processors, Inc., of Chicago. Mr. Myers has been with the H. J. Heinz Co. for 18 years.

Processed Apples Institute

Processed Apples Institute, Inc., has been organized by leading manufacturers of apple products to inaugurate a long-range program for the promotion of the use and consumption of processed apples and apple products. The Institute's long-range program will encompass sales promotion, market research, nutrition studies, and all elements of industry promotion and public relations which lead to development of a strong market for the processed apple industry.

Officers of the Institute are: President—H. E. Meinhold, Duffy-Mott Co., New York; vice presidents—E. J. Yoder, The C. H. Musselman Co., Biglerville, Pa., and L. W. Brown, National Fruit Product Co., Inc., Winchester, Va.; secretary—James J. Tormey, Lyndonville Canning Co., Inc., Lyndonville, N. Y.; and treasurer—M. E. Knouse, Knouse Foods Cooperative, Inc., Peach Glen, Pa.

Florida Canners Association

The Florida Canners Association elected the following officers at the association's annual convention:

President—Marvin Walker, Florida Citrus Canners Cooperative, Lake Wales; first vice president—H. R. Cloud, Minute Maid Corporation, Plymouth; second vice president—Ralph Miller, Plymouth Citrus Growers Products Cooperative, Plymouth; treasurer — Percy Fish, California Packing Corp., Tampa; and executive secretary—C. C. Rathbun, Tampa (re-elected).

New Association Members

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the N.C.A. since October 6, 1951:

EVERETT FISH CO. CANNING DIVISION, Pier 2, Everett, Wash. *Product*—Salmon. *Officers*—Claude A. Meehan, Nick J. Radovich, Eugene C. Scheerer, and Robert G. Scheerer.

GREENVILLE CANNING CO., Greenville, Ohio. *Product*—Tomatoes. *Officers*—John C. Jones, president; Bessie V. Jones, secretary-treasurer; and Von E. Jones, manager.

J & L PACKERS, 507 Harvard No., Seattle, Wash. *Factory*—Kalifonski Beach, Alaska. *Product*—Salmon. *Officers*—Donald M. Long and George Jackinsky, partners.

SUPPLIES

Shipments of Metal Cans

Shipments of metal cans for fruits and vegetables, including juice, amounted to 257,083 short tons of steel during August as compared with 175,929 tons during July and 258,029 tons during August of last year, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. Shipments of cans for meat, including poultry, amounted to 9,605 short tons of steel during August as compared with 9,474 tons during July and 12,628 tons during August of last year. Shipments of cans for fish and sea food amounted to 12,879 short tons of steel during August as compared with 9,057 tons during July and 18,721 tons during August of last year.

	Jan. through Aug. 1950	1951
	(in short tons of steel)	
Fruit and vegetable (including juice)	777,914	867,474
Fish and sea food	83,952	(a)
Meat, including poultry	(a)	98,480

(a) Total not given to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

1952 Sugar Requirements

A public hearing will be held November 29 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on sugar requirements for 1952. The hearing will afford interested persons an opportunity to present data, views, or arguments with respect to sugar requirements and the establishment of sugar quotas for the continental United States for the calendar year 1952.

International Tin Study Group

The International Tin Study Group met in Rome September 24-29 for its sixth meeting and announced that it had discussed the problem of international cooperation, prices, and restrictions on the use of tin.

The report of the Statistical Committee of the Group estimated mine production for 1951 at 168,000 long tons (including 31,100 tons from Indonesia) and for 1952 at 139,500 tons (excluding Indonesia, which did not make a forecast for 1952).

The Statistical Committee estimated consumption for 1951 at 147,000 long tons and for 1952 at 154,000 long tons, not taking into account purchases for noncommercial stocks. The estimates on production and consumption are based on numerous assumptions that present conditions will not change.

An international agreement to control the production and marketing of tin was discussed at the fifth meeting of the Group and at the United Nations Intergovernmental Tin Conference in 1950 (see INFORMATION LETTER of October 28, 1950, page 305).

In the course of the discussions, the tin producing countries denied that any international cartel exists in the production and marketing of tin.

U. S. Observes Malayan Tin

A five-man U. S. government mission is on its way to Malaya to observe problems of the Malayan tin industry at first hand. The mission will tour Malaya for two weeks, inspecting tin mines and smelters.

The tour is being made at the invitation of the Federation of Malaya and the United Kingdom. The invitation had been extended "in the interest of a better understanding of Malayan tin production and marketing problems."

The five-man mission is composed of Brig. Gen. Thomas B. Wilson, special representative of the General Services Administration and the Defense Materials Procurement Agency, who is mission chief; Spencer S. Shannon and George Weaver, special assistants to the RFC Administrator; Charles W. Merrill, Assistant Chief, Bureau of Mines; and Harlan P. Bramble, State Department.

INSPECTION

Fresh and Frozen Shrimp

The sea food inspection service of the Food and Drug Administration has been extended to cover processing of fresh and frozen shrimp. The inspection of canned shrimp is already provided for.

Effective on publication in the *Federal Register* of October 31, regulations now cover the processing of shrimp in any of the following forms: Raw headless (which may or may not be deveined), iced or frozen; cooked peeled, iced or frozen; completely peeled and deveined, which may or may not be battered and breaded before freezing, or partially peeled deveined shrimp battered and breaded and then frozen.

FOREIGN TRADE

Italy's Tariff Rates

Italy on October 18 signed the Torquay protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. As a result, on November 17 Italy will place in effect new tariff rates negotiated last year at Torquay, England.

Italy did not grant any new concessions on canned foods to the United States. However, in negotiations with other countries, Italy granted concessions on many commodities in which the United States has an interest, and these concessions will apply to imports from the U. S. Among the products on which Italy granted concessions to third countries—and the rates of duty at which imports from the U. S. also will be dutiable—are canned baked beans, 18 percent ad valorem; and canned pineapple, 25 percent.

Pineapple Standards Hearing

The hearing on proposals to adopt Food and Drug standards for canned pineapple and canned pineapple juice was begun, as scheduled, on October 30. The hearing was concluded November 2.

DEFENSE

SR 1 to CPR 56, Canned Figs

SR 1 to CPR 56, issued and effective October 24, authorizes canners of California figs to increase their ceiling prices otherwise calculated under CPR 56 by specified dollar-and-cent amounts. Copies of SR 1 to CPR 56 were reproduced by N.C.A. and mailed to canners of California figs.

Sterile Canned Meat

The mandatory deadline for manufacturers of sterile canned meat and dry sausage to file new ceiling prices for these products has been further extended by the Office of Price Stabilization from November 1 to December 17. Filing of new ceilings is required by SR 15 to CPR 22. This second postponement was authorized by Amendment 2, issued November 1.

N.C.A. Steering Committee

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tion of existing regulations and direct assistance to canners.

Secretary Carlos Campbell, in a letter to state and regional secretaries, has given the background for the action of the N.C.A. Board of Directors at the recent San Francisco meeting in authorizing the appointment of the 1952 War Mobilization Committee at this time. Mr. Campbell's letter also outlined the relationship of the Steering Committee to the parent Committee and cited the major points discussed in the two-day meeting this week at N.C.A. headquarters.

The letter to state and regional secretaries requested them to obtain the views of canners in their areas regarding the impact of present regulations, with the objective of obtaining the best recommendations on the type of regulation that will be most equitable in controlling 1952 prices of canned foods.

Accompanying the letter to state and regional secretaries was a memorandum intended to serve as background information on the formulation of present regulations. The memorandum contained a statement of the alternatives available for developing a pricing program for 1952 and a discussion of the principles involving the existing regulations.

PROCUREMENT

Canned Foods for Formosa

The Fruit and Vegetable Branch, USDA, will buy quantities of canned fruits and vegetables for shipment to Formosa under ECA. All of the canned foods are to be U. S. Grade C or better. Offers have been invited on the following:

9,500 cases 24/2's of sliced beets, 10,000 cases 24/2's of whole kernel corn, 7,700 cases 24/2's of peas, 10,900 cases 24/2½'s of apricots, and 12,300 cases 24/2½'s of clingstone peaches. Equivalent quantities of beets, corn, and peas also may be offered in No. 303 cans.

Offers should be submitted to USDA under "announcement FV-182" by November 13, for acceptance on November 16.

Details with respect to this purchase may be obtained from Claude S. Morris, PMA, USDA, telephone Republic 4142, extension 2781, Washington, D. C.

PUBLICITY

McCall's Magazine

Eight pages of recipes and color photographs with menu suggestions make up the article, "3 Good Square Meals," in the October *McCall's* magazine.

Helen McCully, food editor and author of the article, says, "If you lean on *McCall's* sturdy ideas and the fine branded merchandise in your super market, you can turn out three super meals every day in less time than it takes to get through a game of canasta."

In the recipes and menus given in the article, the following canned foods are featured: vegetable juice cocktail, tomato juice, scrapple, spaghetti in tomato sauce, chicken, Vienna sausage, shrimp, tuna, condensed pea soup, cream of mushroom soup, cream of celery soup, corn, asparagus, pimientos, tomatoes, baked beans, peas, beets, fruit cocktail, pineapple, apricots, and red sour pitted cherries.

"Best Pineapple Upside-Down You've Ever Tasted" by Vilya Yomush is another article in the October issue of *McCall's* magazine of interest to the canning industry. It is accompanied by a series of how-to-do photographs and a color photograph of the baked pineapple upside-down cake.

American Home

In the October issue of *American Home* magazine the "American Home Quickies" article, a monthly feature of the magazine, is entitled "Take a Can of Pears."

The five dessert recipes using canned pears are pictured on a full-page color photograph, and each recipe is accompanied by a small black-and-white photograph as well. The recipes are set up so that they may be clipped for filing.

This is the third "American Home Quickies" article that has featured a canned food within recent months.

Country Gentleman

"Trim down your grocery bills with these economical recipes, planned with a budget in mind," is the subtitle of the article, "Good and Thrifty," by Food Editor Sara Hervey in the October *Country Gentleman* magazine.

The introduction says: "Anyone who shops for food these days knows that without careful menu planning, grocery bills are likely to climb sky-high. Even so, it's a problem to tailor menus to fit a budget. These autumn supper dishes use economical mixes, packaged and canned foods."

The thrifty dishes, attractively pictured in color, include the following canned foods: tomatoes, peas, pimientos, condensed tomato soup, sweet potatoes, apples and apple sauce.

Family Circle Magazine

Drury Strong, associate homemaking editor, uses canned pineapple juice to give unusual flavor to the recipes in her three-page article, "Flavor Tricks with Pineapple Juice," in the November issue of *Family Circle* magazine.

Main dish recipes include pineapple juice with canned luncheon meat, frankfurters and chicken; desserts include pineapple juice flavored apple tapioca and gelatine pudding; and a muffin recipe has it as the liquid. All of the dishes are shown in black-and-white photographs.

DEATH

William J. Foreman

William J. Foreman, 40, vice president in charge of sales of Haxton Foods, Inc., Oakfield, N. Y., died of a heart attack October 30 at his home in Rochester. Mr. Foreman was a son-in-law of the N.C.A.'s Past President G. Sherwin Haxton.

Mr. Foreman had been active in the canning business since 1938 when he joined the Haxton firm. He left there after a year to work in the Syracuse, New York City, and Florida offices of Continental Can Company. He rejoined the Haxton company in 1949 to head up sales.

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